

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office.....Times-Dispatch Building
 1000 N. 10th St., Richmond, Va.
 South Richmond.....1020 11th Street
 Petersburg Bureau.....129 N. Sycamore Street
 Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday.....\$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .50
 Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .25
 Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg.
 One Week.
 Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
 Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1913.

HOW KANSAS DOES IT.

The revival of Kansas began when Will White told the State bluntly that it ought to stop raising hereafter and go to raising corn. The remark hit home so deep that Kansas has been raising corn ever since. Now, also, it is raising fine crops of boys and girls. It is teaching them what to do with the corn. In view of the fact that Miss Agnew, director of girls' canning clubs in Virginia, is handicapped for funds so that thirty or forty counties cannot get instruction for these girls, it is a good thing to see how Kansas regards the teaching of homemaking.

They intend to do things right there. They will stop when a cookery and home economics department is in every grade school in the State. So say the school men, and they have had the laws interpreted anew, so that stewpots and egg-beaters are of the same status as erasers and dictionaries; salt, pepper and yeast on an equality with coal and ink. The home extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College—a name and an activity that we desire to call loudly to the attention of President Egleston, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute—has prepared a list of utensils that can be bought by the superintendents for less than 55.

Girls of the seventh and eighth grades are required to do an hour's work each day in this department. Classes are divided into three sections: one for mixing food, one for cooking and one for care of the table and serving. Most pertinently in this day of high cost of living, the price of each dish must be itemized. The future housewife must know how her money is being spent and in what proportions. The theory of homekeeping is taught from a special textbook, printed by the State.

A practical aspect of this work is that it feeds the school children at noon. In most of the country schools the classes are held from 11.30 into the noon hour, and the entire attendance is served a warm, carefully prepared lunch, made from the raw materials brought by the children, instead of the traditional pickles, cake and apples. We trust this works out with the good results to the infant health and morals that the theory intends.

To make the scheme complete, Kansas will furnish the funds and the teachers. For several years the State has been giving \$500 a year to any high school that furnished a domestic science course, but the alert farmer of the Sunflower State observed that this was shooting too high. This money did not reach where home economics was most needed. Hereafter the grade schools will do the heavy part of such teaching. After 1914 each Kansas teacher must pass a satisfactory examination in domestic science as well as agriculture. This looks to us like expecting right much of one poor, innocent teacher, but it depends on what is "satisfactory."

Will Miss Agnew's Virginia work be allowed to suffer for lack of money? It is not only the better tomatoes raised and the better methods of cooking taught, but it is the comprehensive influence of right methods and right ideals on the whole home life of the country. The counties should realize the value of this investment and go ahead and subscribe money for the service, regardless of a dilatory and negligent State.

LYNCHBURG'S ANTILOAN SHARK LAW.

The practice on the part of private lending concerns of exacting excessive and indefensible rates of interest from needy borrowers has been so outrageous in Lynchburg that the City Council has just adopted an anti-loan shark law. The ordinance drafted and defended before the Council by George B. Caskey, of the Lynchburg bar and supported by the Board of Trade, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Ad Men's Club, was the result of a courageous campaign conducted by the Lynchburg News.

The ordinance is so framed that "while providing conditions whereby the very poor borrower will not be absolutely deprived of a lending market, it is yet quite likely to correct many abuses which have developed from unscrupulous interest rates," the News believes. The new law takes into account the right of a licensed lender to consider the risk and uncertainty arising in many cases where the poor stand in need of immediate accommodation, and it also contemplates the smallness of sums borrowed. The rates of interest in the new law were established in the light of the peculiar conditions of this business. The ordinance protects both lender and borrower.

White has long been the poetical symbol of purity and virtue, yet not many observe that it is not in plain white to be purer than any other color, unless from absence of dye-stuffs, but that plain white shows up the dirt. It is not the whiteness, but the contrast. White is white only because there is black. Now this might be used as a text for any number of uplifting and comfortable moral lessons, but not today. We simply desire to point out the increasing use of white for cleanliness sake and to pray for a wide extension of the habit.

It is used to hear, "Oh, I never see a thing like that," they say, "it is coming to be a desirable thing in the world." They are right. It is coming to be a desirable thing in the world.

El Principe and pronounced by connoisseurs be the finest Havana Tobacco on the Island of Cuba since 1880.

"Judge for yourself."

CLIFF WEIL CIGAR CO., Distributors.

to the lender or any other person on account of or in connection with said loan as hereinbefore specified the aggregate amount of which said charges will, if reckoned upon an interest basis, exceed the rates hereinbefore specified, shall pay a tax of \$5,000, and a charge of such higher sum in a single instance shall be regarded as doing business under this section." In other words, if a lender charges the rates set forth in the ordinance, he pays a license tax of only \$100, while if he charges greater rates he pays a license tax of \$5,000. The alternative is obviously prohibitive.

Every lender is required under the ordinance to furnish the borrower a written, typewritten or printed statement at the time the loan is made, which will show clearly and distinctly the amount of the loan, the date when loaned, when due, the person to whom the loan is made, the name of the lender, the amount of interest charged and of all fees, expenses, charges and demands in connection with such loan, and whenever a payment is made thereon, the lender must give the person making such payment at the time thereof a plain receipt therefor.

Any lender who violates the ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined \$50 and for the second offense shall be fined \$50 and his license is at the same time revoked. One-half of any fine imposed under the ordinance goes to the informer.

The Lynchburg ordinance embodies sound policy. If any law can prevent usury, this law ought to do it. The results of its operation will be watched by the entire State, for the loan shark evil is prevalent wherever there are poor people, and that means everywhere.

Drastic regulation of the money-lending business is necessary in Richmond. The money lender we cannot do without, but the loan shark ought not to be allowed to exist.

REOPEN BEACH PARK.

The people of Richmond rejoice that there is a possibility that Beach Park, in West Point, may be reopened as a popular resort. It was a favorite pleasure ground of Richmonders until it was partly destroyed by fire. From the West Point News it is learned that the Southern Railway has offered the Beach Park Company a five-year contract under which that railway would give to patrons of the park excellent and fast service by special trains to West Point, the beautiful little capital of King William.

The condition of the offer, we are told, is that the Beach Park Company shall expend a considerable amount in refitting its grounds and making the place more attractive for pleasure-seekers. It is said that the company hesitates to undertake this for the reason that on May 1 West Point becomes a "dry town." The owners of the park fear that the resort will not be sufficiently patronized and that it will not be a profitable venture if liquor is not sold there. The West Point News declares that it has "during the past two or three years been feeling out the sentiment of the public on this particular subject and we do not hesitate to assure the officials of the Beach Park Company that if they will fit up their grounds, putting them in attractive shape and furnishing suitable amusements, in our opinion, it will be one of the best paying pleasure parks in this part of the South. The beautiful location of the park and its proximity to the great city of Richmond make it absolutely certain that if the management is such as appeals to the public thousands of people will visit the park during this coming summer and even late in the fall."

The Times-Dispatch is of like opinion, believing that the fact that West Point will be a prohibition town will not reduce the number of those who would go to Beach Park if it were improved and reopened. For every man who stays away because he cannot buy a toddy at the seaside, there will be women and children who will go there because they will feel that there is no danger of rowdiness and disorderliness at the place. Beach Park is a sort of natural monopoly. It is Richmond's most accessible beach resort. The trip there is short and cheap and, therefore, essentially popular. The beauty of the place itself will attract many people. The quiet and peace of the spot where the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi meet never fails to impress the visitor. Add to that good, clean amusements—fish dinners, boating, merry-go-rounds, dancing, etc.—and the place should pay and pay well. A lot of rebuilding and repainting would help turn the trick.

The people of Richmond would like to have Beach Park reopened because this is the only resort nearby to which they can go for rest, recreation and amusement. There is no pleasure ground here to speak of, and everybody once in a while likes to take a day off and get out of town to spend the day. Beach Park is the only place available, and we hope that the company controlling it will open it up to the public this summer.

PLAIN WHITE.

White has long been the poetical symbol of purity and virtue, yet not many observe that it is not in plain white to be purer than any other color, unless from absence of dye-stuffs, but that plain white shows up the dirt. It is not the whiteness, but the contrast. White is white only because there is black. Now this might be used as a text for any number of uplifting and comfortable moral lessons, but not today. We simply desire to point out the increasing use of white for cleanliness sake and to pray for a wide extension of the habit.

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world. He is a marked man. Were it not for the cleanliness of white we think other colors would be better for sick rooms, as more soothing to the nerves and restful to the eye. The tropics, too, learned the lesson of purity. Where fever and plague waited around every corner it was a good idea to keep clean. We doubt whether white is much cooler than other colors, save in psychological effect, but on it the stain of contagion is speedily perceived.

Nearer home we are learning the value of white as a warning. Kitchens and bathrooms and nurseries are done in white tile, white enamel and fitted with white trimmings. The old pot called the kettle black; the new one comments upon the other's pretensions to whiteness. Cooking utensils, plumbing, dishes, all are from Spotless Town these days. That historic incubator and menagerie, the wooden bedstead, has been displaced by the metal couch of purest ray serene. White pillows, sheets, spreads and even blankets help the slumberer's peace of mind.

In clothing we first learned the lesson in underwear. We perceived that what went next to the human body ought to be spotless, and so a safe-guard against disease. Women very generally have gone in for complete white costumes, but men have only progressed to the shirt, collar and an occasional duck or linen suit in summer. The whole case for both cleanliness and civilization is summed up in the difference between the red bandana and the white linen handkerchief.

It will be a good thing when we wear white all the time, all over. There will be less disease. The dark garment, worn for weeks without cleaning, is when you think of it plainly, a horror. Plain white, sent to the laundry promptly every week, is a good modern ideal.

IGNORANCE AND WAR.

What do you know about Japan and California's antislavery law and the remote possibility of war between the island kingdom and the United States? What do you think the average Japanese business man knows about the people of Richmond and their habits and character? Just about as much as the average Richmonder can tell of the fellow who runs the short-order restaurant on Main Street, Nagasaki.

Talk of war with Japan is all nonsense, and it is chiefly nonsense because so few know what they are talking about. For example, a former Richmond physician, now head of a hospital in Tokyo, points out these four plain misstatements found almost every day in American papers or American mouths. It is said that Americans cannot own land in Japan. Dr. Teusler says that an individual can get title to land for 999 years, and that a corporation can be formed for ownership. He himself has acquired real estate in Japan. He says the Japanese are not dishonest, crafty and unreliable, but, if anything, a little more honest than the run of men here. You and I feel right hurt at that, but we can't deny it or affirm it, or do anything about it but admit we do not know a thing in the world of Japanese character save from fiction or the movies. If some Japanese publisher that all men in Virginia were drunkards, what would the fellow in Japan know of the truth?

Again, it is said that Japan is trying to force California to accept its surplus population. This gentleman asserts that he tried to bring one single Japanese boy back to America with him and could not get a passport. The nation wants its young men to stay at home to help fill up its own recently acquired territories. With regard to the extent of encroachment on California lands, our own information has been pretty accurate. It is closer home. That State is not being swamped by yellow invaders. They hold some 25,000 acres out of a possible million or more. They number perhaps 75,000. They form a highly useful part of the population, because they work hard, save money, do not dissipate, and generally add to the wealth of the community.

It is too late in the day to base wars on ignorance. Let us get some of the facts in the case. Judging Japan's ignorance by our own ignorance, we can understand how they may be misled as to the hostile sentiment in this country. It is like two strangers who happen to fall across each other in a dark room. They have no real quarrel, but because they cannot see each other, and because they are afraid, they begin battering each other over the head. The more they pound, the more infuriated they become. Now, if somebody turns on the light, they may discover that they are first cousins.

Of course, there may be some gigantic principle of racial evolution involved that transcends all the petty symbols of its existence. The preservation of a civilization might force us into war, whatever the immediate cause. If so, the sooner we face the issue on this high plane, and on this plane alone, the better for the world. Meanwhile, the newspapers of this nation are under a very solemn duty. Upon them depends the statement of facts. The ethics of journalism requires its severest test when it is asked to print the plain truth about another people for the guidance of its own.

President Wilson's next visit to Virginia will probably be on the occasion of the old Virginia fish fry given him by the people of his native county, Cumberland.

Sixty ways of cooking mutton are described in the cook book published by the Federal Department of Agriculture, but the problem is where to get the mutton.

The safety razor is growing in popularity in China, but then it is sold there for 15 cents, which, at that, is about twice the cost of construction.

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On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Symptoms.
 When a fellow sort of dopey and his feet drag on the ground
 And he ain't got no ambition and just wants to sit around;
 When he isn't interested in a single slight or sound—
 You kin know he's got the Buckwheatpancakeitis.

When the world seems sort of wobbly and he's shaky on his feet,
 When he has no taste for labor and wants to lie down and sleep,
 And don't think he'll ever want another thing to eat—
 It's a cinch he's got the Buckwheatpancakeitis.

When he couldn't run a foot race, or skate once around a rink,
 And his mind is sort of torpid and finds it hard to think,
 When his hearing's sort of fuddled and his eyes are on the blink,
 You kin bet he's got the Buckwheatpancakeitis.

When, withal, he is good natured and is easy quite to please,
 Just so long as you will let him sit around and take his ease,
 He has got it, but the danger is remote, with this disease—
 Folks have always had the Buckwheatpancakeitis.

Buckwheatpancakeitis can be cured by an operation. Cut out the buckwheat pancreas.

The Masterpiece of Literature.

Dear Sir: What, in your opinion, is the masterpiece of American literature? Kindly answer through your column, so that all our club members may know.

CLUBWOMAN.
 The masterpiece of American literature, beyond a doubt, dear madam, is Webster's Dictionary. Webster has a style which is all his own, and while it is not light and fluffy and catered for train reading or hammock diversion, its place in literature cannot be gainsaid. We would not gain-say it even if we knew what gainsay meant.

We have found it a great work, indeed. There is nothing better to prop up the lame corner of a three-legged davenport, and when it comes to making high chairs for the little pieces and neophytes on feast days, it is unsurpassed.

Webster can hardly be called optimistic. There seems to be a vein of pessimism running through his entire story, and while his plot may at times seem obscure, he is much easier to read than Henry James or Rudyard Kipling. Of course, the reader is left in doubt as to whether the villain gets possession of the mortgages on the old farm, and the fate of the hero is left entirely to the imagination of the reader, but these minor oversights will not be considered by the trained reviewer of books.

Webster's versatility is ever a revelation to us. It seems as though, in the course of his story, he uses every word in the English language, and his spelling is so nearly perfect that he doesn't slip up on even "punctitudo," which is some word, he tells us, a Southern host of divine culture is fond of using. Webster uses some longer words than that, some of them long enough to wind around ex-President Taft's waist three times and leaves room for a how-knot. Webster has a large circulation, and is read everywhere except in the newspapers and magazines, offices and some of the women's clubs.

Webster is also a remarkable author in that, although he has been dead many years, he continues to write his story, and new editions are out every year. We vote for Webster unconditionally as the champion author, and we are sure some of the club women will find his books interesting as well as instructive.

From the Hickeyville Clarion.

If there is anything which is particularly edifying in this world, it is a red necktie trying to climb over a celluloid collar.

Did Peters has got a new sash-belt sign, which covers the side of his barn, and the old place looks more prosperous than it has in a good many years.

Did Peters says his wife always thinks of things at the wrong time. She will wake him up in the middle of the night and ask him when he is going to take the green doors from home, when they are forty miles from home, visiting relatives, she will ask him if he is ever going to get her washin machine repaired.

There is not much use in trying to convince some men, and there is never any use in trying to convince any woman.

Ellery Watkins, who used to live in Hickeyville forty years ago, has returned to visit his relatives. He says he notices many changes about our village, including a new sign up on the town pump and seventeen picture shows.

Voice of the People

Justice for the Negro.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir: Your recent editorial on "Who is to be Blamed for Dirt," should not pass without a word of commendation. The Times-Dispatch is to be congratulated for having an editor whose columns are constantly filled with vitality, justice and common sense.

The black men, not only of Virginia, but of America, are condemned for conditions which are forced upon them by those whose condemnations are the blindest. Those who, because of their wealth and influence, could best help the negro, place, as it were, a millstone about his neck, thrust him overboard and stand amazed because he does not swim.

In solemn fact, the negro is not treated justly. If one, fair-minded editor of some influential sheet in every State of the Union would pick up the glorious strain and send it reverberating through the consciences of the biased critics of a helpless, but self-respecting people, the reward would be more than a Southern host of divine excellence, for the ability and worth of a race would be more generally recognized, the black man would be lifted and the white man would not be lowered thereby.

J. A. BRINKLEY.

Better Methods Will Bring Better Results.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir: That a new era has been ushered in respecting better agricultural methods and greater respect for agriculture is a profession is shown by the fact that the leading magazine and commercial papers are now giving more attention to the business of farming than ever before.

Many a business man in our large cities who was once a boy on the farm, would be glad to return to cultivate the soil if he could only command sufficient cash capital to enable him to stock and maintain it as it should be to make himself and family contented.

The demonstration farms now to be found in nearly every State have proved to be of great value to working farmers. They have invariably shown the improved methods pay. They have shown the "how" which incites a disinterested farmer to try to attain the "why."

The lesson taught by the greatly increased crop is that the better agricultural methods are the best paying ones. Better seed is making farm-cultivation remain a business, for while the same, the increased yield from pure, thoroughbred crops yields the profit.

The results that have already been accomplished in increasing the yield of corn, cotton and single acres makes it at once apparent that the remaining acres of the cultivated land should be made equally productive.

How can the farmer, during his comparatively brief life, benefit posterity by making each cultivated acre more and more productive? We have no right to leave an impoverished soil to succeeding generations. The national and State governments are wisely extending their needed aid to bring about a change for the better, in promotion as nations advance in population, the scientific cultivation of the soil becomes daily more and more an object of vital importance to the public at large.

WM. M. KING.

Balston.

HONEST! NEVER AGAIN

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I'M OVER OYED I CAN NOW GO IN TO BUSINESS, I'M TIRED WORKING FOR OTHER PEOPLE

WHAT SORT OF BUSINESS WERE YOU GOING IN TO?

BACK TO THE FARM! I'M GOING IN TO THE CHICKEN RAISING BUSINESS—LOTS OF MONEY IN IT THEY SAY

2000000 DOZ. EGGS 50¢ PER DOZ. \$1,000,000

WHAT HE EXPECTED PER DAY

FEED MAN'S BILL
 SCRATCH FEED \$10.00
 CHARCOAL WAFERS \$20.00
 GROUND SHARKS \$15.00
 FINS \$10.00
 SLOIN OF BEEF SCRAPS \$10.00

EGGS IS EGGS
 GID EP!

BACK TO THE CITY

THEY MAY EXPECT OF HIM IF THEY RETURN HIM TO THE LEGISLATURE. THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW, AND MR. BELL HAS PROMPTLY RESPONDED TO THEIR CLAIM. —Culpeper Enterprise.

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Tuckahoe. Tell me what is known of the word "Tuckahoe" and of the things known by the name. B. HANCOCK.

Charles Hayden, who was excellent authority, says that the word is "Tuckahoe" and means "the place where deer are shy," and was used to designate a locality. Captain Smith called it "Tuckahoe" and Mr. Campbell ("History of Virginia," page 75) declares that there are two vastly different growths to which the name is applied.

The tuckahoe is unclassified. Mr. Jefferson calls it "Lycoperdon tuberosum" and Fries declares it "pachyma coccum." Mr. Hayden, in a valuable article in the Farmers' Register, November, 1846, says that "it is entirely subterranean and destitute of root, stem, leaves and other appendages of the plant, and is a mushroom family, and calls it 'abundum tuber'."

The growth was used by the Virginia Indians and by the early colonists as a food. It was generally boiled, and was considered rich in starch until the experiments of Professor John Torrey failed to detect a trace of starch, and established the fact that the tuckahoe consisted solely of pectin, about equivalent to fruit jelly.

"Probably from the prevalence of the growth in the bottoms, the name was given to the stream, Tuckahoe Creek, in Henrico, and from that to the fine old estate of the Randolphs of that ilk. The application to the people of Eastern Virginia, who are still called 'Tuckahoes,' is considered by Charles Campbell to have grown out of the fact that Tuckahoe Creek marked the old boundary between Henrico and a low country settlement, and this is a more probable explanation than that which derives the use from the fact that the people of the eastern part of Virginia ever made any considerable use of the growth as food."

The tuckahoe seems to have been once widely distributed. Purchases mention two sorts—probably Sir, Campbell, as above, quotes from him—saying it has been found as far North as New Jersey and as far West as Arkansas. He, written in 1846, he declares that he, even then, was unable to discover specimens enough to enable him to be sure of his classification.

Confederate Flags.
 One who desires to know the history, etc., of the various Confederate flags could hardly do better than to get the official pamphlet that the subject is compiled by William E. Mickle, adjutant-general, U. S. A., and may be got for 25 cents.

N. V. RANDOLPH.

Hookworm.

How may I find what physicians in Henrico County treat hookworm?

Write or phone the State Board of Health, Richmond, Va.

Revolutionary Record.

How good enough to inform me how I may get the lists of Revolutionary soldiers lately published by the State of Virginia?

Write the State Library, Richmond, Va. There are still copies to be bought.

One

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invites you to open an account either subject to check or at 3% interest in its Savings Department....

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$1,600,000.00

Point News.

Telephone 803

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THE MARKET PLACE

RICHMOND

OF THE SOUTH

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